



BIOLOGY NMDCAT EARLIER PREP

PMC UNIT WISE TEST Unit-10

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03418729745(WhatsApp Groups)

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TOPIC:

✓ **Coordination and Control**

Q.1 In humans, nervous coordination is described by:

- A. Reception of stimulus by receptors
- B. Analysis of the stimulus by inter neurons
- C. Generation of response by effectors
- D. All A, B, C

Q.2 These are the structures which respond when they are stimulated by an impulse coming through motor neuron:

- A. Glands
- B. Thermo-receptors
- C. Sensory neurons
- D. Pacinian corpuscles

Q.3 In the skin, the receptors are concerned with the detection of at least:

- A) Three different senses
- B. Five different senses
- C. Four different senses
- D. Six different senses

Q.4 The chief structural and functional units of nervous system are:

- A. Neurons
- B. Microglia
- C. Neuroglia
- D. Schwann cells

Q.5 All of the following are important functions of neuroglia in CNS except:

- A. Protection of neurons
- B. Speed up impulse conduction
- C. Division of nerve cells
- D. Provide nutrition to neurons

Q.6 _____ of certain brain cells branch profusely, giving cell a tree-like appearance.

- A. Myelin sheath
- B. Axon
- C. Dendron
- D. Dendrites

Q.7 The fiber of sensory neuron between dorsal root ganglion and peripheral receptors is:

- A. Axon
- B. Dendrites
- C. Dendron
- D. Cell body

Q.8 Cluster of ribosomes associated with RER and present inside the cell body of neurons is specifically called:

- A. Axolemma
- B. Neurofibrils
- C. Nissl's granules
- D. Polysomes

Q.9 Identify the correct option with respect to the direction of conduction of nerve impulses by the following protoplasmic processes of neurons:

	Dendron	Axon
A.	Away from cell body	Away from cell body
B.	Towards cell body	Away from cell body
C.	Towards cell body	Towards cell body
D.	Away from cell body	Towards cell body

Q.10 While responding to stimulus, motor neurons give signals to:

- A. Receptors
- B. Effectors
- C. Afferent neurons
- D. Relay neurons

Q.11 In dorsal root ganglion, cell bodies of _____ neurons are present.

- A. Sensory
- B. Intermediate
- C. Motor
- D. Relay

Q.12 Identify the correct sequence of structures involved in a reflex circuit:

- A. Receptor → Motor neuron → Associative neuron → Gland → Sensory neuron
- B. Receptor → Motor neuron → Sensory neuron → Muscle → Associative neuron
- C. Receptor → Sensory neuron → Associative neuron → Motor neuron → Effectors
- D. Motor neuron → Associative neuron → Effectors → Sensory neuron → Muscle



Q.13 Resting membrane potential is actively maintained by protein pumps which utilize ATPs for:

- A. Na^+ influx and K^+ efflux
- C. Na^+ and K^+ influx

- B. Na^+ efflux and K^+ influx
- D. Na^+ and K^+ efflux



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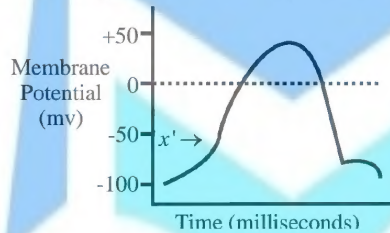


Q.14 The correct sequence for depolarization and repolarization is:

1. Stimulus applied at a site on polarized membrane
2. Increased permeability for Na^+
3. Generation of action potential
4. Increased permeability for K^+
5. Restoration of membrane potential

- A. 1 → 2 → 3 → 4 → 5 B. 1 → 4 → 3 → 2 → 5
C. 2 → 1 → 3 → 4 → 5 D. 1 → 2 → 4 → 3 → 5

Q.15 In the following diagram of action potential in a neuron, "x" depicts:



- A. Depolarization B. Repolarization
C. Polarization D. Hyperpolarization

Q.16 Each neuron is separated from the next by a small gap called:

- A. Gap junction B. Synaptic cleft
C. Synaptic gutter D. Neural gap

Q.17 Which of the following is incorrect about synaptic transmission?

- A. Fusion of synaptic vesicles with pre-synaptic membrane
B. Release of neurotransmitter molecules into synaptic cleft
C. Binding of neurotransmitter molecules with receptor located on pre-synaptic membrane
D. Change in permeability of post-synaptic membrane for ions

Q.18 Nervous system in humans is:

- A. Dorsal and rigid B. Dorsal, hollow and diffused
C. Ventral and primitive D. Dorsal, hollow and central

Q.19 Cerebral hemispheres communicate with each other through corpus callosum that is a band of:

- A. Dendrites B. Axons
C. Dendrons D. Nerves

Q.20 The primary function of spinal cord is to:

- A. Produce CSF B. Produce hormones
C. Communicate two hemispheres D. Communicate brain with rest of body

Q.21 These contain cell bodies of neurons:

- A. Gray and white matter B. Ganglia and gray matter
C. Nerve and ganglia D. Nerve and white matter

Q.22 Medulla oblongata is located:

- A. In front of Cerebrum, below midbrain B. In front of cerebellum, above pons
C. Between spinal cord and pons D. In front of pons, above cerebellum

Q.23 Sensory division of peripheral nervous system communicates between:

- A. Receptors and CNS B. Effectors and CNS
C. Receptors and effectors D. CNS and muscles

Q.24 All of the following body functions are controlled by ANS except:

- A. Limb movement B. Glandular secretions
C. Digestion in stomach D. Blood pressure

Q.25 Stimulation of vagus nerve will cause:

- A. Increased blood pressure B. Decreased heart rate
C. Increased blood flow to limbs D. Dilation of pupil

Q.26 Peripheral nervous system is further divided into:

- A. Motor and sensory divisions B. Sympathetic and parasympathetic systems
C. Autonomic and somatic divisions D. Spinal cord and brain



- Q.27** The part of the brain which guides smooth and accurate motions and maintains body position is called:
- A. Cerebrum
B. Pons
C. Cerebellum
D. Medulla
- Q.28** It controls rate and pattern of breathing:
- A. Pons
B. Cerebrum
C. Medulla
D. Cerebellum
- Q.29** It is true about **thalamus**:
- A. Crucial motor relay center
B. Present in ventricles
C. Part of limbic system
D. Sensory relay center
- Q.30** All spinal nerves are:
- A. Motor nerves only
B. Mixed nerves only
C. Sensory nerves only
D. Motor, sensory and mixed
- Q.31** Parkinson's disease is believed to be caused by cell death in a brain area that produces:
- A. Acetylcholine
B. Dopamine
C. Serotonin
D. Epinephrine
- Q.32** Doctor, during examining the epilepsy patients performs electroencephalography. During this process, membrane potential that spreads on/across _____ is recorded.
- A. Cristae
B. Cisternae
C. Neurolemma
D. Sarcolemma
- Q.33** Which of the following is false about hormones?
- A. Transported through blood
B. Released by ductless gland
C. Responsible for long term regulatory changes
D. Initiate new biochemical reaction
- Q.34** Find out the mismatched pair from the given options:
- A. Glucagon - Protein
B. ADH - Amino acid derivative
C. Oxytocin - Polypeptide
D. Cortisone - Steroid
- Q.35** SRF is produced by _____ and acts on _____.
- A. Anterior pituitary, hypothalamus
B. Hypothalamus, anterior pituitary
C. Post pituitary, hypothalamus
D. Anterior pituitary, bone cells
- Q.36** ADH secretion is stimulated by decrease in blood pressure and blood volume which is detected by osmo-receptors in:
- A. Kidneys
B. Cerebral cortex
C. Posterior pituitary
D. Hypothalamus
- Q.37** Gastrin is produced by mucosa of the pyloric region of stomach under the influence of:
- A. Vitamin rich food
B. Lipid rich food
C. Protein rich food
D. Carbohydrate rich food
- Q.38** All of the following cause increase in secretion of MSH and darkening of skin except:
- A. Excess light
B. Addison's disease
C. Pregnancy
D. Cushing disease
- Q.39** Hormones that share a common hypothalamic releasing factor:
- A. ACTH, FSH
B. FSH, LTH
C. ACTH, ICSH
D. FSH, LH
- Q.40** It is caused due to the production of an abnormal body protein which continuously stimulates the thyroid to produce its secretion in excess:
- A. Myxoedema
B. Grave's disease
C. Cretinism
D. Addison's disease
- Q.41** Excess or deficiency of ACTH will effect functioning of:
- A. Hypothalamus
B. Adrenal cortex
C. Anterior pituitary
D. Adrenal medulla
- Which of the following hormone depresses blood glucose level?
- A. Insulin
B. Cortisol
C. Glucagon
D. Calcitonin
- Q.42** Over-secretion of growth hormone in child leads to:
- A. Dwarfism
B. Gigantism
C. Cretinism
D. Tetany



- Q.43 All are symptoms of diabetes mellitus except:**
A. Accumulation of toxic metabolites from fats B. Derangement of nervous system
C. Body becomes dehydrated D. Decreased blood glucose level
- Q.44 A larger quantity of dilute urine is produced in diabetes insipidus. This disease is due to the deficiency of:**
A. Antidiuretic hormone B. Thyroxine
C. Aldosterone D. Cortisol
- Q.45 Which one is used as messenger in both nervous and hormonal coordination?**
A. Adrenaline B. Oxytocin
C. Acetylcholine D. Nicotine
- Q.46 A male body tends more towards the form of immature female after:**
A. Spermiogenesis B. Castration
C. Deficiency of dopamine D. Hypergonadism
- Q.47 Which hormone increases calcium level in the blood?**
A. Calcitonin B. Parathormone
C. Cortisol D. Thyroxine
- Q.48 Which of the following will prevent ovulation during pregnancy?**
A. FSH B. Estrogen
C. LH D. Progesterone
- Q.49 Testosterone is produced by:**
A. Sertoli cells B. Interstitial cells
C. Germinal epithelium D. Spermatogonia
- Q.50 It dilates blood vessels in certain parts of body:**
A. Insulin B. Noradrenaline
C. Adrenaline D. Thyroxine

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Bio Test 10 Key

01- D	11- A	21- B	31- B	41- B
02- A	12- C	22- C	32- C	42- A
03- A B	13- B	23- A	33- D	43- B
04- A	14- A	24- A	34- B	44- A
05- C	15- A	25- B	35- B	45- A
06- D	16- B	26- A	36- D	46- B
07- C	17- C	27- C	37- C	47- B
08- C	18- D	28- A	38- D	48- D
09- B	19- B	29- D	39- D	49- B
10- B	20- D	30- B	40- B	50- C

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